

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

One Hundred and First Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

VOLUME II

MAY 10 - JUNE 22, 1963

and

SPECIAL SESSION

JAN. 6 - JAN. 17, 1964

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE

SENATE

Monday, June 3, 1963

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Victor P. Musk of Augusta.

On motion by Mr. Brewster of York, the Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair is happy to recognize in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, guests of Mr. Musk, Mrs. Victor Musk and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Clements of Bury St. Edmunds, England. (Applause)

House Papers

Non-concurrent matters

Bill, "An Act to Pay School Subsidies on the Basis of Uniform Local Effort." (S. P. 416) (L. D. 1159)

In Senate, May 17, passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendments "A" and "B" and by Senate Amendment "A" (S-232)

Comes from the House recommitted to the Committee on Education in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Brooks of Cumberland, the Senate voted to recede and concur with the House.

Bill, "An Act Relating to Taxpayers Furnishing List of Property to Assessors". (S. P. 434) (L. D. 1177)

In Senate, May 24, receded and concurred with House in passing the bill to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "C" (H-389)

Comes from the House indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Cram of Cumberland, the Senate voted to insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

Bill, "An Act Relating to Equipment and Safe Operation of Boats". (H. P. 283) (L. D. 377)

In Senate, May 23, passed to be engrossed.

Comes from the House, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the Senate:

Mr. LOVELL of York: Mr. President, this particular bill was drawn

up by me at the request of some ten fish and game associations in York County for safe regulation and operation of boats. I find that, from a Committee member, the various parts of this bill for safety are incorporated in two other bills. Therefore this legislation is now not needed and I move that the Senate recede and concur.

The motion prevailed.

Communication

STATE OF MAINE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Office of the Clerk
Augusta

May 29, 1963

Hon. Chester T. Winslow
Secretary of the Senate
101st Legislature

Sir:

The Speaker has appointed the following Committees of Conference on the Disagreeing Actions of the two branches of the Legislature on:

Bill, "An Act Relating to Eligibility of Trustees as Directors of Trust Companies." (H. P. 657) (L. D. 913)

Messrs: BERRY of Cape Elizabeth
SMITH of Bar Harbor
PEASE of Wiscasset

Bill, "An Act Relating to Definition of "Hotel" Under Liquor Law." (H. P. 299) (L. D. 393)

Messrs: RUST of York
SMITH of Strong
KNIGHT of Rockland

Bill, "An Act relating to Use of Titles by Unregistered Persons in Practice of Architecture." (S. P. 113) (L. D. 341)

Messrs: COPE of Portland
PEASE of Wiscasset
GILBERT of Eddington

Bill, "An Act Revising the Maine Employment Security Laws." (H. P. 778) (L. D. 1151)

Messrs: THAANUM of Winthrop
BROWN of South Portland
JALBERT of Lewiston

Respectfully,

HARVEY R. PEASE
Clerk of the House

HRP sr

Which was read and ordered placed on file.

Committee Reports — House Ought Not to Pass

The Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill, "An Act Creating the Bureau of Administration within the Department of Finance and Administration." (H. P. 83) (L. D. 127) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Appropriating Funds to Renovate Building for Culinary Arts Course at Maine Vocational Technical Institute." (H. P. 518) (L. D. 735) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Providing for the Preparation of a Comprehensive Economic Development Plan for Aroostook County." (H. P. 406) (L. D. 559) reported that the same Ought not to pass — covered by other legislation.

The same Committee on Resolve, Appropriating Funds for Survey of Economic Resources of Washington County. (H. P. 321) (L. D. 448) reported that the same Ought not to pass — covered by other legislation.

The Committee on Taxation on Bill, "An Act Relating to Reimbursement by State to Colleges for Property Taxes. (H. P. 8) (L. D. 14) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

Which reports were read and accepted in concurrence.

Ought to Pass — New Draft

The Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill, "An Act to Provide for a State Committee on Children and Youth." (H. P. 894) (L. D. 1299) reported that the same Ought to pass in New Draft under New Title: "An Act Reactivating the State Committee on Children and Youth." (H. P. 1098) (L. D. 1574)

Comes from the House, Report Accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, that body voted to accept the committee report, the bill was read once and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

Majority — Ought Not to Pass Minority — Ought to Pass in New Draft

The Majority of the Committee on Education on Bill, "An Act Provid-

ing for State Support of Education Foundation Program and the Financing Thereof." (H. P. 899) (L. D. 1307) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

(Signed)

Senators:

BROOKS of Cumberland
WHITTAKER of Penobscot
HICHBORN of Piscataquis

Representatives:

BRADEEN of Waterboro
McGEE of Auburn
LEVESQUE of Madawaska
TREWORGY of Gorham

The Minority of the same Committee on the same subject matter reported that the same Ought to pass in New Draft.

(Signed)

Representatives:

EASTON of Winterport
SNOW of Jonesboro
CURTIS of Bowdoinham

Comes from the House recommitted to the Committee on Education.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Brooks of Cumberland, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Education in concurrence.

Out of order and under suspension of the rules:

Mr. Edmunds of Aroostook presented the following Order and moved its passage:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the following copy of the editorial appearing in the Portland Press Herald under date of Monday, June 3, 1963, be prepared in engrossed form and forwarded to the family of the late Henry W. Lyon, and be it further

ORDERED that the 101st Legislature extend its sincere regrets to the family of the late Henry W. Lyon:

Maine might well memorialize its aviation pioneer, Harry Lyon. Last week there died at the Togus Veterans Hospital an uncommon ordinary man who performed a single achievement so extraordinary that the people of the state he loved will do well to note his passing, and reflect upon the rarity of the breed whom he represented.

Henry W. Lyon (everyone called him Harry) was born in South Caro-

lina, the son of a Navy rear admiral who, for reasons now obscure, chose Paris Hill, in Oxford County, as his home. Harry Lyon, in his youth, was a mischievous rascal who somehow acquired enough instruction (he was fond of boasting that he was the only man ever expelled twice from Annapolis) to win a master's certificate, commanding square-riggers for a number of years and serving as a lieutenant commander during World War I.

In the meantime the Wright brothers had invented the flying machine, and 35 years ago, while Lyon (now a captain) was sojourning "on the beach" at San Francisco, he was approached by two aviators with the hare-brained scheme of flying an airplane across the Pacific. This was, remember, only months after Charles Lindbergh had first flown a plane across the Atlantic, less than half the distance contemplated by Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles Ulm, one a Briton, the other an Australian. They had a patched-up tri-motored Fokker, and they found a fourth man, James Warner, who knew something about radio. And with Lyon serving as navigator, the quartet took off, miraculously to land at Brisbane, just 35 years ago May 31st. In every era of human progress there have been pioneer men — and women, too — who led the way, scorning the odds and risking their lives to gain knowledge of immense value to those who followed. Now Harry Lyon has joined them and somehow this state should find it possible to commemorate the feat of a man who lived so long among us.

Second Readers

House — As Amended

Bill, "An Act Appropriating Moneys to Provide for Night Pay Differentials for State Employees." (H. P. 85) (L. D. 129)

Bill, "An Act Relating to the Assessment of Towns in Aid to Dependent Children Grants." (H. P. 788) (L. D. 1141)

Bill, "An Act Increasing Salaries of Jury Commissioners of Lincoln County." (H. P. 169) (L. D. 218)

Which were read a second time and passed to be engrossed, as amended, in concurrence.

Senate

Resolve, Appropriating Moneys to Construct a Car Ferry Ramp at Peaks Island. (S. P. 91) (L. D. 228)

Bill, "An Act to Create the Maine Recreational Facilities Authority Act." (S. P. 102) (L. D. 239)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Discrimination in Rental Housing." (S. P. 426) (L. D. 1169)

(On motion by Mr. Farris of Kennebec, the bill was read a second time and tabled pending passage to be engrossed; especially assigned for the next legislative day.)

Bill, "An Act Providing Funds to Establish Area-Wide or County-Wide Planning and Economic Development Programs." (S. P. 614) (L. D. 1577)

Which were read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

Senate — As Amended

Resolve, Appropriating Moneys to Provide for National Advertising for Maine's Recreational Industry. (S. P. 95) (L. D. 232)

Bill, "An Act Providing for County Industrial and Recreational Development Personnel." (S. P. 126) (L. D. 443)

(Which was read a second time, Mr. Edmunds of Aroostook presented Senate Amendment B; Senate Amendment B read and adopted and the bill as amended passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.)

Which were read a second time and passed to be engrossed, as amended.

Sent down for concurrence.

Enactors

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported as truly and strictly engrossed the following Bills:

Bill, "An Act Relating to Publications Printed or Published by the State." (H. P. 252) (L. D. 321)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Search Warrants." (H. P. 1090) (L. D. 1562)

Bill, "An Act Prohibiting the Use of Live Birds and Animals for Cer-

tain Purposes." (H. P. 1036) (L. D. 1505)

Which Bills were passed to be enacted.

Orders of the Day

The PRESIDENT: With regard to Bill, "An Act Relating to Eligibility of Trustees, Executors and Administrators and Trustees of Trust Companies", the Chair will appoint as Senate conferees, Senators: Farris of Kennebec, Campbell of Kennebec and Stitham of Somerset.

With regard to Bill, "An Act Relating to Definition of Hotel under Liquor Law," the Chair will appoint Senators: Kimball of Hancock, Christie of Aroostook and Jacques of Androscoggin.

With regard to bill, "An Act Relating to Taxpayers Furnishing List of Property to Assessors," the Chair will appoint Senators: Cram of Cumberland, Brown of Hancock, and Wyman of Washington.

The President laid before the Senate the 1st tabled and today assigned item (S. P. 4) (L. D. 4) Resolve, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Increase Municipal Indebtedness; tabled on May 23 by Senator Lovell of York pending consideration.

Mr. LOVELL of York: Mr. President and members of the Senate, as this bill to amend the Constitution is very important to the progress of the State of Maine, particularly to its schools, its vocational schools, I would move that the Senate insist on its action and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The motion prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate the 2nd tabled and today assigned item (H. P. 958) (L. D. 1392) Bill, "An Act Relating to the Definition of Aid to Dependent Children"; tabled on May 23 by Senator Hinds of Cumberland pending adoption of House Amendment A.

Mr. HINDS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I am still waiting for something from the Attorney General's office and I move that this be tabled until Wednesday next; the motion prevailed and the bill was retabled and so assigned.

The President laid before the Senate the 3rd tabled and today assigned item (S. P. 383) (L. D. 1086) Senate Report, Ought Not to Pass, from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill, "An Act Relating to Establishment, Maintenance and Operation of Regional Technical and Vocational Centers"; tabled on May 27 by Senator Farris of Kennebec pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. FARRIS of Kennebec: Mr. President and members of the Senate, this particular legislation is in my opinion, one of the major pieces of legislation to be introduced at this session of the legislature. It is very similar, practically identical, to a measure which was introduced at the 100th Legislature by myself, and which had a great deal of favorable response until the opportunity came along for us to procure the facilities at the Presque Isle Air Base and that was an opportunity which all of us recall was one in a million, and we had no choice but to gather together all the funds that we could for the purpose of vocational education and expend them in that direction. So this bill, along with a number of other bills pertaining to vocational education at the secondary level, received very scant attention. Many of you will recall that at the last session there were a number of bills pertaining to this subject of vocational technical education being made available at the high school level and two years ago, even, there was quite a bit of controversy between proponents for better and expanded vocational technical training. There was the concept of the area high school so-called and there were a number of bills introduced, many by Senators who are present in this session of the 101st Legislature. You will note this year that there are no bills before the legislature proposing area high schools for vocational education, and the only bill pertaining to this subject matter is L. D. 1086. I think the reason that there are no bills proposing area high schools is that the proponents of that theory — and I think it is a fine theory — that is, area high schools, but it is too expensive a proposition for us to utilize in the State of Maine. L. D. 1086 seems

to have the acceptance of all the people who previously did favor the area high school concept.

This is a rather complicated bill and I regret that it will take a few moments to briefly, as briefly as possible, to explain just what the bill will do.

I first would like to point out that under this concept we would have an integrated facility; in other words we would use our existing school districts, or administrative units and use our existing school boards, our directors, utilize our existing faculty in the basics such as English, mathematics and the various subjects that even people that are going to be concentrating on vocational education should need and do need in order to have a well rounded education. I feel that this is the only approach which we can reasonably make in the State of Maine, and I sincerely hope that the Senate and also the other Body will see the wisdom of moving ahead in this field and enacting this particular piece of legislation.

Now it certainly does not seem necessary for me this afternoon to delve into any great detail and I certainly could and I know that many of you interested in this subject have also been correlating material and saving material and have a great deal at your disposal, showing the need for vocational education at the high school level, not only here in the State of Maine, but throughout the United States. And there probably has been no field of government in the past ten years where there has been more discussion and in many areas of the country, more emphasis placed in the educational field than has been placed in the vocational education.

Now the reasons of course are many. We know that we have a drop-out rate which is extremely high in the State of Maine. We know that there will be over 8500 Maine youngsters that are now in high school, who are in need of some sort of vocational and technical education and there will be well over 6000 youngsters this month graduating from high school who will not be pursuing any further

course of study. As a matter of fact, the drop-out in Maine is well over 2500 annually. Therefore, it certainly seems logical that we attempt to attack this drop-out problem and it is my opinion that to have vocational educational opportunities and facilities at the high school level will at least make some impact. Nobody can tell us, with any degree of accuracy, just how much good it will do but I think as reasonable ladies and gentlemen, you can see that it is bound to make some impact. There are so many youngsters that do not have the finances; there are many reasons why they do not continue and many reasons why we have such a high drop out. One of these is lack of interest. It appears to me that in practically any of our high schools in the State of Maine, the opportunity is available for the thirty percent of our youngsters from high school. And I sincerely feel that it is not only something that we should do but it is our responsibility and actually our duty to provide an opportunity for a portion of the seventy percent of our high school students who are not going on to college and who are dropping out of high school to have an opportunity to obtain some sort of vocational training.

Now a few weeks ago, many of you will recall that Mr. George Olmsted, President of S. D. Warren Company spoke at Colby and he gave a very frank talk on the backwardness of our State of Maine in its failure to recognize the importance of research. He did give recognition to our excellent labor force from the viewpoint of the diligence and the conscientiousness with which our Maine worker is imbued. He did not say, however, and I believe this is important that before we can develop a superior, all round labor market, opportunity must be offered our youth. And in Maine there are thousands of our youngsters not desirous of a college education, financially unable to obtain college education or not academically suited for college. Thus, I submit that it is our responsibility to provide this opportunity.

Now just what does this particular bill accomplish? If you will fol-

low along on the Bill, L. D. 1086, you will see that it is broken down into a number of sub-sections, and specifically, this is what the bill does. In Section 203 C I it provides a grant from the state in the amount of 75 per cent of cost of construction and equipment. And Section 203 C II provides for 66 and two thirds of cost of instruction of classes at the secondary level through grade 12. It also provides ninety percent of cost instruction for part time and evening classes to out of school youth and adults. This is necessary for there is no provision in the law to pay tuition by other units for the out of school youngster. 203 B permits establishment of program at the post secondary level, grades 13 and 14, with tuition charge to the enrollee. Maybe in this bill it is 203 F. 203 H establishes a qualified local director of technical and vocational education as a condition precedent to operation of any center. And in D it provides opportunity for secondary school students who are non-residents of the administrative unit to attend the center and have tuition paid in accordance with existing law applicable to persons attending secondary schools which provide a general course of study.

And also in this bill, it would allow in the foundation program of any administrative unit which paid tuition for 110 percent of tuition paid. In other words it is geared to our existing statutes in the field of education.

Now, as I have previously mentioned, the bill does utilize our existing facilities and services, it does avoid the necessity for hiring teachers for the purpose of providing the essential non-technical curricula, it does give the youngster attending the vocational school, opportunity to participate in the well rounded and integrated program including extra curricular activities, courses and also sports, and it also makes him feel that he is a part of the entire school community and he would have an opportunity to join the many clubs such as ski clubs, Hi Y clubs and so forth.

There are many, many general reasons, many, many people who have written on this subject and

written much more eloquently than I can ever hope to speak on this subject but I do think that we should look to a couple of very recent editorials, one in the Bangor Daily News, May 29th, last Wednesday, where the editor points out that North Carolina, which is being credited today with moving ahead in industrial development at a faster pace than any other state, is linking its industrial development to educational improvements and to establishing and placing more emphasis upon research and also upon technical facilities such as are proposed in this particular L. D. Last Tuesday, the Portland Press Herald had a lead editorial in which it stated that Maine's economic future is linked to this vocational school bill.

I know it is difficult for the Appropriations Committee to find all the money it is necessary to find in order to accomplish all of the things which I know the members of that committee as individuals would like to accomplish, but I cannot help but feel that at a time when we are seriously considering, and certainly hope within the next few days that we do see an increase in our major source of revenue to the extent of about one third, that a small part of this could be allocated toward this most important area which remains to be developed.

The bill calls, you will note, for an appropriation of \$800,000. At the time the bill was introduced there had not been as much activity in the Congress as there has been since last January, and out of the 24 major educational matters in the Congress, it has now boiled down to three, and vocational education is one of them. In other words, the prospects are excellent that the national government is going to start moving ahead and placing much more emphasis upon vocational education at the high school level, and there will be funds available on a matching basis, and there may even be some funds available that are not necessarily tied in to a matching proposition.

There has been a survey made in Maine since the time of the hearing on this bill and the projected survey indicates that for the biennium 1963-1965 a full utilization of moneys

would result in the following: In the biennium commencing next month, about \$640,000; the following biennium, over a million and a half; and the following biennium from that, that is 1967 and 1969, dropping below \$800,000. Now, naturally, there has been concern that this type of legislation could become another octopus such as seems to consume us in the field of education every time we meet in session, but all that I can say to that is that nothing more can be done in this field, at least by the state, than in proportion to amount of money which we allocate for that purpose. And the indications are that for the next biennium at least, \$542,000 would do a very creditable job in getting started, and with all the optimism possible, thinking that the federal government will be coming in on a participating basis, I feel that this particular bill could be reduced to between \$300,000 and \$400,000 and we would be doing a real outstanding job on making a start on this most important matter at this time.

Frankly I have so many things that I would like to say and I know it would just confuse you more and bore you more and I am not going to speak at greater length on the subject. I just don't know what I can do to impress upon you my feeling of the importance of making a start for vocational education at the high school level and making it now. I sincerely hope that you will support my motion and at this time I move that the bill be substituted for the report. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator FARRIS, moves that we substitute the bill for the report. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. FERGUSON of Oxford: Mr. President, I rise to support the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator FARRIS. Senator FARRIS had done a very good job in explaining in detail the L. D. 1086. I certainly think that this is one of the most important bills that we have before this body this year. The Press mentions a good deal about this. The Lewiston Sun had an editorial last month, too. It said how very important this piece of legislation is

and that we should act on this bill this year.

I am connected with one of the large industries in the state and I know how very important it is to have people with vocational training in the field of industry today. It is very important to our economic growth in the state. Ten years ago and again five years ago we were the only industry changing over to electronic control. Where we used to do things by hand in running various parts of the paper industry, now today we use continuous automatic, electronic controls and it is very important to have people trained. It takes a long time and in order to get these operators we have to go out of state. We have to get the right type of people who are technically trained. We certainly all know what North Carolina has done and the amount of money we spend for vocational education in the State of Maine is certainly a sad story.

Based on the annual report of the State Board of Vocational Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961 and these are the latest figures available, Maine spends less per capita for vocational education than any of the other New England States. Maine spends .80 per person, New Hampshire \$1.08, Vermont \$2.10, Massachusetts \$1.79, Rhode Island \$1.41, and Connecticut \$1.18. You get down to North Carolina and they spend \$2.23 per person, South Carolina spends \$1.98 and Kentucky, \$1.85.

You can see these states are moving ahead and it is certainly reflected in their economic growth. The city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin which spends \$4,800,000 annually to train some 18,000 youths in all types of vocational skills. And an interesting side effect of the Milwaukee effort should be cited. In Milwaukee the high school dropout rate is 5.5 percent compared to the highest high school dropout rate in the country, 40 percent.

When we look at what we pay out in unemployment security this year, you find that the people in the labor market are the untrained. There are plenty of jobs for the trained people and these are not highly technical, either. They are for people who will be machinists,

electricians and other types of the not highly technical nature, and this is the training they would get under this bill. I certainly hope that the Senate will support this bill today, where we are only spending 4.5 percent in the United States to train 80 percent of the people who are going out in the labor field, not to be doctors or lawyers or civil engineers or mechanical engineers, but the less technical fields.

I don't see how we can afford not to accept this bill to get us started on this and to get something for our youth in the State of Maine. And Congress is sure to come up with some matching funds for this type of training this year. I don't believe there is any question about it. I hope you go along with the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris.

Mr. EDMUNDS of Aroostook: Mr. President and members of the Senate: I rise reluctantly to oppose the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris, and also the Senator from Oxford, Senator Ferguson, because I know they are very sincere in this particular matter, however I do feel that it is incumbent upon me to repeat the report of the Appropriations Committee, which I remind you was a unanimous "Ought not to pass" report. You may very well ask yourselves: Why did the Appropriations Committee bring out a unanimous "Ought not to pass" report on this particular subject, which is a very worthy subject, I am sure all of you agree on that. I think I can say to you that the Appropriations Committee is very much interested in the subject of vocational education, as I think the figures which I am about to present to you will bring out. However, after examining the total picture — and I assure you we did look at the total picture before we came out with this report — we felt in all honesty that we were dealing with a subject here that the State's economy simply could not afford, and in an attempt to be honest with ourselves we did unanimously bring out an "Ought not to pass" report with respect to this particular L.D.

I think I would like to take just a few minutes, if I may — it is

not my custom, as many of you know to make long speeches, but I think I would like to take just a few minutes to review what the State has done in the way of vocational education from 1953 through 1963, a ten-year period. During that time the Maine Vocational Technical Institute in the South Portland area, the enrollment at that institution increased from approximately 149 to approximately 347, so we have slightly over a 100 per cent increase in enrollment at that institution in a period of ten years. In addition, the staff increase at this particular facility was, in terms of faculty from 10 to 23 and in terms of administrative personnel from 9 to 13, for a total increase over the ten years which we are discussing of from 19 positions to 36 positions, which is somewhat less than a 100 per cent increase in the amount of faculty at that particular institution. In terms of buildings over that ten years, one new building was built, the automobile building — I have visited it, it is an excellent building and I think they are using it for a very worthy purpose — and two used buildings acquired from the federal government, I believe as part of the original complex at Fort Preble. Those buildings have been renovated almost entirely by the efforts of the staff and the pupils at MVTI, and those buildings have now been incorporated into the program.

Now at the last session — and I believe the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris mentioned this — we did see fit to find \$250,000 to get a program under way with respect to the new Northeastern Maine Vocational Technical Institute at the old Army air base in Presque Isle in the County that I represent, Aroostook County. The \$250,000 we appropriated at the last session was actually only enough money to keep the wolf away from the door; after the fuel bills were absorbed and so on and so forth it was almost impossible to embark upon a sensible building program in order to get that facility ready to be implemented at this session of the legislature. So, I repeat, over that ten-year period up to the present day we increased the enrollment at MVTI slightly over 100 per cent, we in-

creased the faculty at MVTI somewhat less than 100 per cent, and we did find \$250,000 in order to take advantage of the offer of the federal government and take over the buildings they proposed to offer us at the air base in Presque Isle in Aroostook County.

Now what have we done so far this session with respect to vocational education here in the State of Maine — and here I am referring entirely to bills which have appeared before the Appropriations Committee and the others will be considered very shortly, probably this week and the early part of next week.

No. 1. We have already enacted and the Governor has signed a bill which would expend \$366,000 at Northeastern Maine Vocational Technical Institute for construction at that facility, so that when the program gets under way during this biennium they will be able to offer several courses in vocational education. No. 2. We now have on the Senate Appropriations Table L. D. 243, which proposes to spend \$520,500 for the program at Northeastern Vocational Technical Institute, and should that not be adopted — and I have every reason to believe it will be adopted, because, as I say, it is on the Special Appropriations Table — there is also included a practically like amount in the Supplemental Budget proposed by the Governor to us in this budget address. We also have on the Special Appropriations Table, in the guise of L. D. 802, an appropriation for Maine Vocational Technical Institute in the amount of \$67,600, and that L. D. would increase the staff at the institute by eight members for the coming biennium. We also have on the Special Appropriations Table a redrafted bill, L. D. 1535 which proposes an additional \$26,086 for new equipment so badly needed at the Maine Vocational Technical Institute in South Portland. In your current services budget, which you all recall was approved this past week after a somewhat bitter fight, we provided for increase in the first year of the biennium at MVTI of \$15,300, and in the second year of the biennium of \$24,400 — and I would remind you again that bill

has passed both branches and has been signed by the Governor. In the Supplemental Budget we are considering requests by the Governor of \$13,300 for the first year of the biennium and \$17,300 in the second year of the biennium. In the Capital Construction Budget proposed by the Governor from the unappropriated surplus we are considering \$10,000 again for MVTI for needed projects down there in connection with safety control and fire prevention. And we get into the proposed bond issue — and I speak of the one which the Governor proposed again in his budget address — we will be considering the amount of \$376,100 for completion of renovation of certain classroom areas and a new auditorium-gymnasium at that facility.

Now just to recapitulate this for a moment, because I realize I have used quite a lot of figures here: For the ten years from 1953 to 1963 we increased the staff from 19 to 36, we built one new building, we renovated two used ones and we passed an appropriation for \$250,000, which was merely a holding action as far as the proposed new school at Presque Isle is concerned. To date in this session of the legislature, the 101st Legislature, we are proposing, to be spent in the coming biennium at Northeastern Maine Vocational Technical Institute \$885,500 vs. \$250,000 spent at the last session of the legislature, an increase of somewhat over 300 per cent over what we did two years ago. At MVTI we are proposing an increase — and I do not say this will all be implemented by the Appropriations Committee, but I assure you so far that we have been very generous when we got into this worthy area of vocational education — we are considering and have already substantially approved proposed increases of \$550,300. Now, in addition, we still have before us in the Appropriations Committee an L.D. which is a House paper, which proposes to implement a third vocational school in the Lewiston area — and I might say that the price tag on that document, which we have not acted on as yet — and it is the only document other than the Governor's program

which we still have in our box over there — the price tag on that particular document is \$500,000. Now considering that in 1961 we spent a total of \$609,300 on MVTI and NEMVTI — and I use those abbreviations to speed this up just a little bit — and considering that we are now proposing or considering expenditures of \$886,500 at Northeastern Maine, \$909,400 at Maine Vocational Technical Institute in South Portland, and \$500,000 to implement a third center at Lewiston, we are considering a grand total of \$2,295,900 of expenditures in this field at this time; and I would merely point out the grand increase in one biennium alone of approximately 300 per cent, whereas in the ten preceding years this legislature saw fit to implement the vocational education program in this state by less than 100 per cent. I say that in defense of the action of the Appropriations Committee. We are very sympathetic in this area but I do not think anyone can stand here and make a valid statement to the effect that the Appropriations Committee is not interested and that vocational education is suffering at the hands of the Appropriations Committee, even though we have reported unanimously "Ought not to pass" on this particular bill.

I would like to take, if I might, just a moment to look at L.D. 1086 itself. As I said before, there is no question as to its worthiness and we all agree it is an excellent program we all would like to see implemented, but I would point out to you, at least in my opinion, in essence this is a little Sinclair Act. The only difference that I see between this bill and the Sinclair Act is that whereas under the Sinclair Act the state's average participation in the subsidy program is perhaps 30 or 35 per cent — I have been unable to ascertain the exact figure — under this act the state would match area funds for building and equipment in the amount of 75 per cent; the state would match funds for faculty and program in the areas of grades 9 through 12 in the amount of 66-two thirds per cent; and when we get to the post-graduate level — and I think this is a somewhat new

program for the state to be entering into — we would be matching faculty and program expenditures to the extent of 90 per cent.

Now the costs as projected have been reviewed by Senator Farris, although I have been informed that these costs are not necessarily complete — but just to repeat them: In the present biennium that we are facing the cost would be \$642,000, in the 1965-67 biennium the cost would be \$1,884,650 and in the 1967-69 biennium the cost would be \$779,917.

Now not included in those figures are plans for the development of this program in the town of Caribou in the county which I represent, which would be at least \$600,000 for construction and equipment in either the 1963-65 or the 1965-67 biennium, and again in the 1965-67 biennium they do not include the City of Augusta. I am also familiar with that city and it looks like we are going to spend the summer there. Those costs are impossible to break down, or I am so informed by the Department of Education, but they have given me this indication: that there is a total building program suggested for that city of from two million to two million five hundred thousand dollars and that at least ten per cent of this amount of money would be used for equipment to set up a regional vocational center here in the City of Augusta. So I think it is a fair assumption that instead of using these figures of \$642,000, \$1,884,000 and \$779,000 for the next biennium that you are probably looking at figures of perhaps \$1,000,000, \$2,000,000 and possibly \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. Nobody knows. There are areas that are eligible to participate in this program which are not included in these sheets. These sheets are merely a summary of a survey mailed out to the various superintendents of schools around the state and they do not necessarily pretend to be complete.

I do think it is only legitimate that I should stand here and indicate that in approval of this document that you might very possibly be committing this state over the next six years to expenditures possibly in excess of \$600,000. Now

those of course will be in addition to the increases which we are now considering which are in excess of 300 per cent over what was done for this particular field two years ago.

I realize that this is the first time that we would be implementing vocational education on a secondary level. I think the program and the idea is excellent. I think it is up to you now to take your choice. You know what this state can afford fully as well as I do; you know what the revenue picture is; you know how many bills are on the special appropriations table; you know what the Governor's program calls for. You know that if there is a million dollars left to spend for bills on the special appropriations table the last night of this session we can all consider ourselves lucky. Maybe we can pass a few of the best ones. I think you have got to sit here and take your choice; either you are going to implement vocational education on a secondary level, the high school level, with some emphasis on grades 13 and 14 through post-graduate work, or you are going to implement vocational education as we have been doing since 1953 by greatly expanding the programs that we have at the two centers already established and hopefully at the third center which the Appropriations Committee is considering. The question, as I see it, is simply one of whether or not we can afford this type of program. The program itself is excellent but I believe the price tag is beyond the reach of this legislature at this time. I personally do not want to predicate any action I take on such action as the Congress will take, even though this bill undoubtedly has many, many friends in Congress. Frankly, I am getting just a little tired of being coaxed this way and that way by having the federal carrot hung under my nose. I would remind you people that if you get into the area of helping finance this with federal funds then you are getting into the area of federal aid to education, and I have sensed a certain amount of reluctance to get into that particular area as far as Maine legislatures are concerned. I think it is

up to us all as responsible legislators to make our decision as to whether we are going to continue to provide these facilities on a more or less college level — we all know how crowded our colleges are — or are we going to abandon in a large sense what we started to do and then start to implement the vocational education program on the secondary level. I would remind you just once more that after careful consideration this was the unanimous "Ought not to pass" report from the Appropriations Committee, and very reluctantly I would say that I hope that the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris, that we substitute the bill for the report would not prevail. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris, that the bill be substituted for the report.

Mr. BROOKS of Cumberland: Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen of the Senate: At the risk of being accused of being a dreamer, impractical, perhaps even foolish, I rise to support the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris.

I heard a great deal of talk here in this session and last session about education, about where we are going, where we have been, where we are. I would like to remind you ladies and gentlemen that the State of Maine today stands very near the bottom of the heap so far as education effort is concerned in these United States. I would also like to remind you that this civilized world we live in has progressed in relationship to the amount and the quality of education which is offered by the various governments to their people. I would like to remind you that in this great State of Maine that I happen to be quite fond of, and I am sure you are, we are in the economic doldrums, we have at the present time no way to go but up, and I am one of those persons who happen to think that it is our responsibility to increase and broaden educational opportunities for the young people of this state, and I say I am sure that until we do so and take bold ac-

tion we are not going a whole long ways forward in economic development, recreational development, industrial development, or what not.

It was said last winter to us by Mr. Ellis, President of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston that vocational training today must be an integral part of education at all levels. We are talking today about a bill which has to do with training of youth at secondary schools, not post-secondary schools. I respect very highly the remarks that were made by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I know only too well the problems that we have in financing the State of Maine. I spent the week-end listening to various people asking why we were not passing this and why we were not passing that and in the next breath making sure that we did not increase our tax. We cannot have one without the other. I personally think it is a good investment to allocate our taxes to such things as education. I am also ready to admit that much has been done in Maine toward education. We have, to be sure, come a long ways since World War II, but, as I said earlier, compare us with the rest of the states and the progress they have made, the great majority of them, and you will find that in spite of what we have made in the way of effort we are not only low but our effort is not particularly high.

The one most valuable resource we have, ladies and gentlemen, is the youth, the future of this state depends on the youth. Today vocational technical training is most important. Your governments at higher level, your business and industry leaders have all emphasized strongly the need for secondary vocational technical training as well as post-secondary. I am probably speaking more this afternoon as an idealist rather than as a practical politician, but I believe, and I firmly believe that this bill should be passed by this body, we should let it go to the appropriations table if this legislature in its wisdom will let it go that far, and hope that we will find the funds to implement what I consider one of the more

important bills of the 101st Legislature. Thank you.

Mr. EDMUNDS of Aroostook: Mr. President, I arise as an idealist also, and when the vote is taken I request a division.

Mr. LOVELL of York: Mr. President and members of the Senate: I certainly feel that as a believer in industrial development I must support this bill, and I think that we must pay for it with a definite form of taxation which I will mention later, and I will speak briefly.

Industrial development specialists throughout the State of Maine as well as the head of the Department of Economic Development state that if we are to get more industries in Maine that we need more vocational education both on the high school and the college level. Certainly with the advent of the European common market or European Common community, whatever you wish to call it, which will be starting next year, our three industries that employ the most people are in the non-durable goods. We must, without question, go after more durable goods. And I would like to say that Dr. Ellis, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank, made these statements, and he is very familiar with the Federal Reserve Bank in all parts of the State of Maine. He said, "Maine's future economic strength will be governed largely by Maine's ability to transform its manufacturing operations into the newer research-based industries as demonstrated by the experience of southern New England. No. 2. An adaptable labor force moving steadily into higher skills is essential if manufacturing is successfully to negotiate such transition. No. 3. An enlarged public effort in support of more and better education particularly vocational education, will be necessary if Maine is to achieve its highest potential."

Now this bill may not be written perfectly. In Sanford we built our own \$200,000 vocational high school. I think possibly more effort should be on the local level. Maybe this bill is not perfect. I think that it could possibly later be ironed out into a little bit different wording, but I feel we should pass this bill and tack on it a bond issue to

carry it through the next two years, and, in addition to that, I feel that we should copy New Hampshire's state income tax. Now New Hampshire's state income tax, as you may very well know, last year took in 1.3 million for the State of New Hampshire and it went directly to the communities. Now in Maine we could change it to the state, and I have reliable information from research men that in Maine this income tax would bring in two million dollars a year. An income tax will not harm labor in any way; it is simply four and a half cents, one-half per cent on the dollar on dividends from investments, stock, interest on savings accounts, and in most cases people already highly-trained in the professions would be paying this income tax as well as manufacturers who will be using these people at a later date, and it would cost them less money in training their employees. The mechanics are all set up. If any of you has a savings account — I don't have one — but if any of you has a savings account you will know that you have received from your bank — or if you have collected any dividends — I don't have any but I am sure that some of you do — you know that you have to put down your social security number on that check, or your bank makes you put on your social security number, and this goes into Washington so they can check you very carefully to see you pay enough to the federal government on your income. Now this could be implemented on the state level very, very simply with very little extra cost, and I think this bill is important enough that we should attempt to do this in the State of Maine, and the prompter we do it the less number of unemployed we are going to have. We can cut our unemployment of 22,000 way down, we can help our various health and welfare programs because there will be less people under health and welfare and we can cut all the charity programs down. In addition to that, if we can keep people from leaving the State of Maine and they can get positions here that will up our

whole program on collecting more taxes right down the line. So, for those reasons, I support the motion of the good Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris.

Mr. PIKE of Oxford: Mr. President, I will only keep you standing just another minute. If we ever get done with this 101st Legislature I have decided I am going to be a candidate for the 102nd. Since, I think, 1956 I have usually campaigned with the Senator from Oxford, Senator Ferguson. If I don't stand up with him, I don't know as he will let me ride with him. I guess I'll let him ride with me, but I have lots of faith in our Appropriations Committee, and I feel that if they thought they could get hold of that extra dollar they would have done it. And when the dollars are as hard to get hold of as they seem to be this session, I am going to stand up with the Appropriations Committee and let this campaigning go where it will.

Mr. FARRIS of Kennebec: Mr. President, the only thing I wish to say concluding remarks on this issue, and that is that if the bill is enacted, even if there is not a penny appropriated for implementation, it will serve a useful purpose as enabling legislation in several of our communities here in the State of Maine. I certainly am most appreciative of the wonderful support that this measure has had and I certainly want to have it stated on the record that the fact I am making this motion is not because of any lack of faith in the ability of our Appropriations Committee. They have a tough job to decide, but I think the Chairman, the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Edmunds, has fairly stated that this is a decision which we must make. And as an investment for the future, I hope that we could implement this bill if it is enacted but even if we do not have a penny to appropriate, I trust that we will enact it. Thank you.

Mr. FERGUSON of Oxford: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I would like to point out one thing. We have appropriated a good deal of money for the Presque Isle vocational school and the one in South Portland but so many of our

high school students are not financially able to go to these schools, they have to pass a very high test to get in and so many of them just can't afford it and we are not taking care of average school pupils unless we have this type of legislation.

Of course I would be willing to go along with this reduction of the 75 per cent for cost of construction and equipment and the sixty-six and two thirds per cent cost of operating the courses for full time students and the ninety per cent for adult education. Some of these figures could be changed here. But certainly I hope that we get this up to the Appropriations Table at this time.

Mr. PORTEOUS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I rise reluctantly as a member of the Appropriations Committee which had the unfortunate duty of evaluating this along with all the rest of the programs we have in operation today in the state, and I would like to reiterate something that has been said before, not necessarily today, that rather than go into a new program such as this, we should first support the programs that we already have, more adequately. We can't provide enough teachers in this coming biennium for our teachers colleges. We can't provide enough staff for our correctional institutions or our schools around the state and we are having a very difficult time paying state employees and correctional institution employees enough money to keep them here in the state. It is fine to educate them, but if we can't pay them enough to keep them here then we may be winning the battle but losing the war.

I would like to support the Chairman of the Committee. I recognize his very fine job in supplying you with the figures he has presented and these are realistic figures. The program of MVTI and Northeastern Vocational Training Institute are still in the growing stage and I feel that they are a better area to concentrate on at the present time. So I support his move to defeat the motion of Senator Farris to substitute the bill for the report.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kennebec: Mr. President and members of the Senate, as a signer of the Ought Not to Pass report, I have just two things I want to comment on. One suggestion has been made here that perhaps we could reduce the price tag on this bill. I think we should realize that this is incentive legislation and that you are going out and offering to the towns and cities certain subsidies if they will do certain things and if the towns and cities build these schools and incur these operating expenses, we are going to have to match the money so this is not a program where you can decide before hand how much money you are going to spend. It would be nice if we could say, "Well, being fully in accord with vocational education, we feel that we could spend a quarter million dollars a year" or whatever the amount is. It isn't that simple. Pay is measured by the local effort.

The other point I want to make is that perhaps if these of matching are too high, again that we could make the bill a little easier to finance by reducing the percentages. This bill was brought out by the Department of Education and these were the percentages that were recommended by the Committee and it was their indication to us that these were percentages that were necessary to induce the towns and cities to go into this program. In other words, if the Department of Education thinks that towns and cities might be interested in building vocational schools providing the state would match sixty-six and two thirds per cent of the cost of operation, we are not accomplishing our purpose by deciding here today, "Well, let's cut that in half — why don't we match twenty-five percent?" I think the whole thing will fail if we compromise from these percentages.

At this time I would ask leave of the Senate that I be permitted to refrain from voting when the vote is taken. I have paired my vote with the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Whittaker. If Senator Whittaker were here, he would vote for the motion and if I were voting I would vote against the motion.

Thereupon, Mr. Campbell of Kennebec was excused from voting.

Mr. FARRIS of Kennebec: Mr. President, merely to explain the statement of my seatmate, the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Campbell, that this is built in legislation and if the local community raises money, the state would have no choice but to participate. I wish to point out that that is not the case. We are dealing with a specialized type of education. This education could not even be inaugurated into a high school program without the approval of the department. And the department certainly cannot give its approval and sanction for a community to go into a proposition such as this unless it does have the money available to put up the state's share.

So I do not feel that this is a valid argument in this particular type of legislation.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris, that the bill be substituted for the report. A division has been requested.

A division of the Senate was had.

Eleven having voted in the affirmative and twelve opposed, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, the Ought Not to Pass report of the Committee was accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate the 4th tabled and today assigned item (H. P. 922) (L. D. 1356) bill, "An Act Revising the Administrative Code"; tabled on May 28 by Senator Campbell of Kennebec pending assignment for second read-

ing; and that Senator moved the pending question.

Mr. EDMUNDS of Aroostook: Mr. President, I present Senate Amendment A to Committee Amendment A to L. D. 1356 and move its adoption and I would like to state that this is merely a technical amendment to put this in proper form.

Thereupon, Senate Amendment A to Committee Amendment A was read and adopted, Committee Amendment A as amended by Senate Amendment A was adopted, and the bill as amended was tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The President laid before the Senate the 5th tabled and today assigned item (S. P. 598) (L. D. 1565) bill, "An Act Relating to Minimum Number of School Days in Public Schools"; tabled on May 29 by Senator Edmunds of Aroostook pending enactment; and on further motion by the same Senator, the bill was retabled and especially assigned for Thursday, June 6.

With reference to Item 1 on Page 4 of the Calendar, Resolve, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Increase Municipal Indebtedness (S. P. 4) (L. D. 4) the President appointed as Senate conferees on the Committee of Conference, Senators Lovell of York, Noyes of Franklin and Porteous of Cumberland.

On motion by Mr. Edmunds of Aroostook

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.